Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, November 5, 1817.

Volume 28.] [Number 1434.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FORBES & Co. having nominated Mr. THOMAS ALLPORT one of the Members of a new House of Agency to be opened at Calcutta, they beg to announce that his name and Interest in their Firm, has ceased from the 31st July last.

Bombay, 22d October, 1817.

Fresh Medicines,

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS &c. &c.

J. C. GAMA

MOST respectfully informs his customers, and the Public, that he has received by the LORD SIDMOUTH his commissioned and extensive Investment of Medicines, Chemical Preparations, &c. laid into particular order by W. BRYDON & CO. and brought out by CAPTAIN W. GUNNER, comprising

Europe refined Castor Oil, Macassar Oil, Russia Oil, Ruspini's Dentibrice, Salt of Lemons, Pomade divine, Camomile drops, Steers Opodeldoc, Sal Volatile, English Arrow Root in Bottles, Cheltenham Salts from Savory and Moore, Soda Powders, Aromatic Vinegar, Starch, Manna, Cream of Tartar, Horse Fleams from Sevegni, Horse Seringes, Pocket Instruments, curved Scissars, Sieves, graduated Measures, Nipple Glasses, Cupping Glasses, Stoppered Bottles, Hunts' Pills, Anderson's Pills, Dixon's Pills, Eau de Luce, Eau de Cologne, Permanent ink, refined Liquorice, Liquorice in Balls, Paregoric and Tolu Lozenges, Oris Root, Emery, Magnesia, Calcined Magnesia, Magnesia in Squares, Ess. of Peppermint, Cordial Peppermint & Aniseed, Aniseed Pearls, Peppermint Lozenges, and Pearls, Fire Boxes, Mortars and Pestles, Spirits of Lavender, Spirits of Hartshorn, Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Brandy Bitters, Sage, Flowers of Sulpher, Purified Epsom Salts, Tasteless Salts, Salt of Tartar, Ether, Sweet Spt. Nitre, Emetic Tartar, Calomel, Crocus, Antimony, Velnoe's Syrup, Dalby's Carminative, corrosive Sublimate, Oil of Aniseed, Oil of Cloves &c. Sarsaparella, Jalap, Balsam Copaiba, Peruvian Bark, Corn plaster, Court plaster, Ess. of Jamaica Ginger, Scales and Weights, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, New London Pharmacopeias, Medical Dictionaries, Sea Medicine Chest, Elastic Injection Boxes for Children, Minium glasses, James's Powder, Hexam's Tincture of Bark, Henry's Magnesia, Ching's Lozenges, Camomile Flowers, Tonic Pills, Blue Pill, Russian Castoreum, &c. &c.

Also a few Bottles of Genuine Kayapooty Oil.

Bombay, 5th November, 1817.

FOR SALE
AT
Captain Austin's House
IN
Huntmum Street,
OPPOSITE THE STORE
of
BICCAJEE MERJEE,

THE F[illegible]
LAST FOLLOWING ARTICLES
[illegible]ding from the American Ship
FAWN,
VIZ.

Swedish Iron,
Marble Tiles,
Sheet Lead,
Lignumvitae,
Ravens' Duck,
One Case French Hats,
Few Coils of Cordage,
Olive Oil,
A small Invoice of fine French Perfumery and Cologne Water,
A few Crates, Earthen Ware,
Few dozen Marseilles Wine,
Colmenar Wine in Quarter Casks,
A few dozen Vin de Grave,
A small quantity Shag Tobacco for chewing, in Paper,
Superior Macaboy and Rapee Snuff with the Tonquin Bean,
Brads, Tacks and Patent Nails,
A few Gallons boiled Oil for Painters,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Black Paint and paint Brushes,
Spermaceti Candles a few lbs. of superior quality, Cochineal, Italian Wove Letter Paper, a small invoice of elegant French Thread Lace.

Bombay, 5th November, 1817.

THE
FINE NEW SHIP
Lord Sidmouth,
WILLIAM GUNNER
Commander,

WILL Sail for London early in December, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, a medical Gentleman goes in her and will give attendance on board. Application to be made to the Captain on board, at FRAMJEE CAWASJEE'S Office, or Mr. FERRAR'S in Meadow Street where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 5th November 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

SAILED.—October 29th, Arab Grab Ship Macaulay, Nacqudah Shaik Hellarde, to Bengal.

MARRIAGE.—At Tannah, on Monday the 3d inst. by the Revd. Robert Baynes, Alexander Bell Junior Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service at this Presidency, and son of Major General Bell, Commandant of Artillery at Madras, to Miss Catharine Baynes.

BIRTH.—On Sunday last, at the Presidency, the lady of David Carnagie Esq. Superintending Surgeon on this Establishment, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Baroach, on the 15th instant, the lady of Lieut. Robert Campbell, Fort Ajutant.

At Surat, on the 20th ultimo, Tilleman Anding, Qr. Master Serjeant and Master of the Band, 2d Bat 3d Regt. N. I. leaving a Widow and Daughters to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband and tender father. He was beloved by all who knew him; and is sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances, to whom he was endeared by his ingenuous behaviour, suavity of manners and gentleness of disposition.

Early in Oct. in the field with the 3d division of the Madras Army, Colonel P. Walker, of the 5th Regt. of Light Cavalry, attached to Gen. Sir John Malcolm's staff.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER 1817.

The Intelligence received overland still continues to be the latest received at this Presidency. We are however in daily expectation of some news arriving from Europe.

We apprehend that the Lord Sidmouth had little, if any, communication with the shore at Portsmouth, which accounts for her not receiving our accustomed supplies from that port.

It is more than probable, from what our Brother Editor stated in his last, that the *City of Edinburgh* is destined for the other side of India, but the Downs list, of the 8th of June, describes her as bound to Bombay.

Madras.

We regret to state that the veteran LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN PATER, breathed his last on Saturday night, at his house on Choultry Plain. His remains were interred with all the honors due to his distinguished rank.

We have letters from HYDERABAD to the 11th instant, by which we learn, that His Excellency the Commander in-Chief and Suite had reached the Godavery in good health.

By letters from Trincomalie of the 5th instant, we learn the arrival at that place of SIR ROBERT AND LADY BROWNRIGG and Suite from KANDY, where His Excellency the Governor had been for the last two months. HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMIRAL dispatched his Flag-Lieutenant with the Barge and Boats of His Majesty's Ship *Minden*, beautifully fitted up, to the river *Tombligam* for the accommodation of the strangers. On the morning of the 2d instant, the fleet approached OSTENBURGH, when a salute of nineteen Guns was fired from that Port, the yards of the Flag-Ship were manned, and the Bands of the *Minden* and *Magicienne* played the national anthem "GOD SAVE THE KING," the whole, affording, as our Correspondent informs us, a most pleasing spectacle. His Excellency the Governor was received with all due respect and attention at his landing. *Trincomalie* has since been the gayest place in India, and a continual succession of parties had been given. On the 10th instant, His Excellency SIR RICHARD KING was to give a grand entertainment on board the *Minden*, on which occasion the Theatrical Amateurs of that Ship were expected to gratify their friends by getting up a Play. Report speaks highly of their talents and of their former successful representations.

The Governor it was expected would remain at Trincomalie about twenty days.

The homeward bound Ship *Monarch* from Bengal touched at the harbour on the 1st instant, and having taken on board Mr. Gibson, Master Attendant, Lieutenant and Mrs. Dunn, Royal Artillery; and a detachment of that Corps, continued her voyage for England.

The Courier,—October 21.

English Extracts.

The Rev. T. Morgan, Chaplain of the Naval Hospital, at Plymouth, has been appointed Chaplain of Portsmouth Dockyard in the room of the Rev. Dr. T. C. Scott. This situation is now to be settled at a salary of 500l. per annum, instead of the Clergyman being paid by stoppages from the navy as formerly.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *June 2*] The Stone Bottles Excise Duty Bill was read a third time, and passed,—Petitions were presented against the Metropolis Paving and Lighting Bill—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *June 3*] The new Speaker of the House of Commons (the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton) and a considerable number of the Members, appeared at the bar. A Commission was then read from the Prince Regent, expressive of his Royal Highness's approbation of the choice the Commons had made of Mr. Manners Sutton as their Speaker; upon which the Speaker expressed his deep sense of gratitude for this high and distinguished mark of his Royal Highness's approbation.

The Earl of Liverpool brought down a message from the Prince Regent, stating the elevation of the Right Hon. Charles Abbott to the Peerage by the title of Baron Colcaester, and recommending that the two houses of Parliament should take into consideration the necessity for making suitable provision for the noble Lord, in consideration of his long and eminent services as Speaker of the House of Commons. The Message was ordered to be considered on Thursday

Lord Sidmouth delivered a Message from the Prince Regent, ordering to be laid before the House of Lords papers containing information of the continuance of those practices, meetings, and combinations to which his Royal Highness thought it proper to call the attention of the House of Lords at the commencement of the present Session of Parliament, and showing that these practices are still carried on in different parts of the country, in a manner and to an extent calculated to disturb the public tranquility, and to endanger the constitutional establishments of the empire.

The Message having been read, *Lord Sidmouth* moved an humble Address to the Prince Regent, assuring his Royal Highness that the House would take the communication into its immediate and serious consideration. This motion was agreed to, and the Address ordered accordingly.

Lord Sidmouth then moved that the documents this day laid before the House by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent be referred to a Committee of Secresy. His Lordship said it should be recollected, that the proposition now made was not to declare or pledge any opinion as to ulterior measures, but merely, in the words of the Address, to take the subject into serious and immediate consideration.

Earl Grey said, that, according to the information he had obtained, the state of the country was not such as those who advised the bringing down this Message would depict it; on the contrary, he believed there was nothing in the state of the country that called for the renewal of those strong measures that had been enacted in the early part of the Session, and certainly for the distress that existed in the country the renewal of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus was not the remedy.—The noble Secretary had appeared at a loss what to say in favour of the reappointment of the Committee; he seemed at a loss for a reason; but he (Earl Grey) would read to the House a paper, than which nothing more dangerous or inflammatory, nothing more calculated to produce disorder and commotion, had been laid before the previous Committee—it was the copy of a hand-bill circulated in the city of Norwich during the last election, and in favour of the candidate who professed principles corresponding with those of his Majesty's Government. It began thus:—

"Englishmen, what has caused the high price of bread?—A. The Corn Bill.

"Q. Who aided that unjust and cruel measure which grinds the poor industrious man to the earth, and entails misery and starvation upon his helpless family?—A. The man who takes the Freeholders of Norfolk by the nose, and leads them where he pleases.

"Q. Who oppressed the industrious little farmer, that virtuous and independent member of the community, and incorporated his land with his own for the porpose of swelling his already bulky estate?—A. The proud and unfeeling despot of Norfolk, who is a tool of others.

"Q. Who is it that, by the enormously extensive use of machinery, not only in agriculture but in manufactures, has reduced thousands to a state of pauperism, madness, and despair, which has led to the commission of crimes at which humanity shudders?—A. He who takes upon himself the name and style of patriot.

"Q. Shall this system have no end, or shall the feelings of mankind be still farther outraged and trampled upon?—A. No! Rise and do your duty."

His Lordship appealed to the House, now he had read it, whether any of the papers submitted to the last Committee had been framed in more wicked and diabolical spirit? Did it not touch upon all the topics of discontent, did it not address itself to the lowest and the worst passions by which the species was degraded?—No man could be so short sighted as to imagine that it would stop here—that popular indignation against an individual, not only of a most honourable mind, but one of the greatest improvers of the system of agriculture and of the situation of the poor, would be all that would be felt. The Corn Bill, a measure of Government, was attacked; the employment of machinery was used as a handle to popular discontent; and the influence of such an offensive document could not be confined either to the country of Norfolk or to the period of the election. Of this he was sure, that he had seen no document more imperiously demanding the interference of the Attorney-General. He would not name individuals; but he was informed that it could be proved, beyond doubt, that this nefarious publication had proceeded from a person with whom the noble Secretary had held recently a correspondence; who was at the head of a society called the Knights of Brunswick—one of those political associations to which Ministers had no objection, and which professed about the same principles in England that were promulgated by the Orange Societies in Ireland, and a species of which was contained in the hand-bill he had just read (hear, hear)—principles, he would say, wholly incompatible with those established at that revolution which had seated the present family on the throne of these kingdoms. His Lordship hoped that Committee, if re-appointed, would not fail to investigate all these matters; & that the imprudent and inflammatory productions of the supporters of the present system would not be forgotten, while every endeavour was used to detect the errors of those who had been active on the opposite side of the question. He concluded by moving the previous question.

The Earl of Liverpool said that with regard to the hand bill produced by the noble Lord, which had been circulated during a late contested election, he (Lord L.) could assure the House that he had never heard of it until this night; and he firmly believed that the noble Lords beside him were in equal ignorance. That it was intended to be particularly agreeable to Ministers was not at all clear, for a very plain reason—because the measure principally reprobated (the Corn Bill) was introduced & supported by them, & the individual particularly alluded to only gave a silent vote upon the question. His Lordship was yet to learn that the purpose of it was to inflame the public mind generally, though its object might be to draw odium upon a single Member of Parliament. He however was not the only sufferer; many of their Lordships had suffered on similar occasions during sharply contested elections; and but one important lesson was taught by such publications, viz. the danger of using weapons of that kind; and he trusted the lesson would be read with profit by many of those who felt disappointment at the issue of the Norfolk election, and who would in future abstain from appealing to and inflaming the basest passions of the lowest orders. From whatever party such productions emanated, they would equally meet with his Lordship's reprobation.

After some debate, the notice was carried in the affirmative, and the Committee of Secresy was ordered to be formed of the same noble members as the last, with the exception of his Grace of Bedford, who declined being nominated.

Lord Holland moved for the production of the Correspondence, which passed between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Magistrates of Berkshire, on the subject of the Circular Letter of his Lordship; which was supported by Earls Grey and Rosslyn, and opposed by Lord Sidmouth, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Liverpool, and negatived without a division—Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *June 2.*] *Lord Castlereagh* stated that he had it in command from the Prince Regent to inform the House that the late Speaker had communicated to his Royal Highness his resignation; and his Royal Highness had, in consequence commanded him to inform the House that it was his wish the House should forthwith proceed to the election of another Speaker.

Sir J. Nicholl then rose, and proposed the Right Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton, whose integrity, honourable principle, urbanity of manners, and knowledge of business, fully entitled him to a claim to the high honour of filling the Chair of that House.

Mr. Littleton seconded the motion.

Mr. Dickinson rose to recommend another Hon. Gentleman to the Office of the Speaker. He proposed to the House for their choice the Hon. Mr. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, a gentleman whose talents and qualifications peculiarly fitted him for the Chair.

Sir M. W. Ridley seconded the nomination of Mr. Wynn.

Mr. Manners Sutton and *Mr. Wynn* then severally addressed the House, and expressed their warmest gratitude to their Honourable friends for the very flattering manner in which they had been pleased to speak of them.

After some observation from Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Sergeant Onslow, and Mr. Wilberforce, the House divided, when there appeared—For Mr. Manners Sutton 312; for Mr. W. W. Wynn 152; Majority 160.

The new Speaker (Mr. Manners Sutton) was then, in the usual form, conducted to the Chair, on taking which, he expressed in a very feeling and eloquent manner, his deep sence of the very high honour conferred on him.

Lord Castlereagh congratulated the House and the Right Hon. Gentleman on the election that had just taken place.—The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, *June* 3.] *The Speaker* acquainted the House that he had been in the House of Peers, where the Lords authorised by his Majesty's Commission had given his Majesty's approbation to his induction as Speaker. He again repeated to the House his unfeigned gratitude for the high honour conferred on him.

The Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar, and presented the Petition lately passed at a Meeting of the Common Council against the farther Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

On the motion of *Sir W. Scott*, a new writ was ordered for Oxford, in the room of the Right Hon. C. Abbott, now Lord Colchester.—Ordered.

Sir W. Curtis moved for a new writ for a citizen to serve in Parliament, in the room of H. C. Combe, Esq. who has accepted the office of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.—Ordered.

Lord Castlereagh brought up a Message, from the Prince Regent, ordering that there should be laid before the House papers containing information of the continuance of practices and combinations in various parts of the country, to which he called the attention of the House early in the Session, and which are carried on to such an extent as to endanger the Constitution and Government of the country. Ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

Lord Castlereagh then brought up another Message from the Prince Regent, recommending it to the House to assist him in making a suitable provision for Baron Colchester and his heirs male, in consideration of his eminent public services as Speaker.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the last Message be taken into consideration on on Friday.

Mr. W. Wynn was surprised that such a recommendation had come from the Crown. The services of the late Speaker were performed in that House, and from that House should have come a recommendation for a reward of them.

Mr. Ponsonby said it was a flagrant violation of the Constitution, for the Crown to pretend to know what was done by their Speakers; and he hoped the House would not sanction any such recommendation of the Ministers of the Crown.

After some conversation the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* consented to withdraw his motion, and gave notice that he would move an address to the Crown on this subject on Thursday next.

The orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 5.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, laid on the table of the House *a greenbag*, containing papers and documents respecting the State of the Country.

On the motion of the Noble Lord, the Message of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was ordered to be taken into immediate consideration.

The Message being read,

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that the motion he purposed to submit to the House, would by no means pledge them to any opinion on the state of the country, or to any future measure that might be proposed for their adoption. His motion was merely to thank the Prince Regent for his gracious communication, and to assure his Royal Highness that they would take it into their immediate consideration. He did not mean to provoke discussion on the state of the country, which would be better reserved for the introduction of the Report of the Committee. As it might be convenient for the House to know what course of proceedings he intended to adopt, he should apprise them of his intention, on passing the Address, to refer the papers on the table to a Secret Committee, composed of the same Members as sat on the former occasion, with the exception of Sir William Garrow, who was no longer a Member of the House. In the room of Sir William Garrow, he should propose the present Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Gifford. After a few observations on the advantage of submitting the papers to the Members of the former Committee, the Noble Lord moved the Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent.

Lord FOLKSTONE rose to express his decided hostility to the measures that have been pursued by the Ministers, respecting the laws relating to the liberties of the people. He apprehended a general purpose of subverting the Constitution of the country, and prayed the House to stop at the point which they had now reached. He traced the measures of the last and present Session; and in a large standing army, unnecessary in time of profound peace, in the Alien Bill, and in the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, he described a settled purpose of undermining the liberties of the Kingdom. If the House did not pause at the present point, he feared the Habeas Corpus would never escape from suspension. He had many objections to the appointment of a Secret Committee, which however, he should allow to do nothing more than arrange the evidence for the House; for in a case affecting the liberties of the country, he could never think of conceding to any Committee the power of deciding on the propriety of such measures.—(*Hear, hear.*)—The Committee he contended, ought not to consist of the same Members as the former; for they may be supposed to have some prejudice on their minds from the former investigation, and in due time he should submit a motion for correcting these points. There might be disturbances, and an angry feeling among the people; but it should be considered how far these might not have arisen from great distress, which, however, it might be attributed to a transition from war to peace, the Noble Lord opposite must at length acknowledge were not temporary. Many causes existed to render the people dissatisfied with the Government, and none more than the consequences of a fashionable doctrine in the country, which attributed all its prosperity to the excellence of the Government; if therefore, the people now felt themselves, distressed, it was natural for them to attribute it to the weakness or badness of the Government, and feel a dissatisfaction. Now these were points that required consideration, and should be referred, not to a Secret Committee, but to a Committee of the whole House.—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. CURWEN could see no reason why those papers, contained in the green bag, should not be referred to the House, particularly as no danger could arise from their publicity after the approaching State Trials.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved, "that the papers presented by Lord Viscount Castlereagh this night, by the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, be referred to a Committee of the House of Commons."

The motion being put and seconded,

Lord FOLKSTONE moved, as an amendment, that the Committee be required to examine and arrange the same, and report the same to the House, only omitting such names as might be considered dangerous to the parties examined to have disclosed.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the original motion carried.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved, "That the Committee be a Committee of Secresy, and that it consist of 21 Members," which was agreed to; and also "that such persons be Members of the said Committee as had been nominated upon the former, on the 5th February last, who were not now absent."

Sir J. NEWPORT stated he must object to the motion upon three distinct grounds—the first of which consisted in the insult attempted to be given to that part of the House which had not been included in the last nomination, and which the House generally could not fail to resent as a general insult to Parliament—(*Hear, hear, hear.*)—Secondly, he should object to the House proceeding now as they had done in the former case, because they had then decided upon the expediency of the reference to such a Committee, the Session being only in its commencement—they now had to determine upon its expediency, when the Session was about to close; and whatever arrangement should be concluded upon by persons thus naturally prejudiced in favour of a decision which they had already given, must be considered permanent, at least until the meeting of a Parliament. But what must now be the consequence of this concession on the part of Parliament, should a dissolution of Parliament take place, as it had been rumoured, and a general election ensue?—(*Hear,*)—On the third ground he must contend that those of the Ministry should be excluded from the Committee, who had by their sentiments, already delivered by their principle (Lord Castlereagh) declared that such a continuation of the suspension of the Constitution was still necessary. He challenged these as unfit persons to sit on a jury which was to decide upon the existence of our Constitution—(*Hear,*)—they were partial, and therefore improper, to sit upon that august and awful panel.—(*Applause.*)—Such was the rule of the criminal law of the country, and less respect should not be paid to the last struggle of the people of this country for the last shadow of a Constitution. (*Hear, hear*)—He should feel it his duty to divide the House upon that part of the proposition (which he anticipated from Ministers, should the Report be such as suited their purpose) referring to the time the suspension should remain in force. He should move it be limited to the existence of the present Parliament, for he was of opinion that Parliament elected during the suspension of the Constitution, would be unworthy to be denominated the representatives of the people, or a Parliament at all—inasmuch as the elective franchise could never be fairly exercised, whilst this sword hung over the public head suspended by a thread, which it was in the power of the Ministry to cut at pleasure. He should propose that the Committee should be taken from the opposite ranks in the House, so as to form a complete counterpoise to each other as far as might be, and let the sense of public danger decide the contest of public opinion. He proceeded to name as persons eligible,—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (not on the last Committee), Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Davenport, Sir John Sebright, Mr. Hiley Addington, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Geo. Cavendish, Mr. Wellesley Pole, Lord Wm. Russell, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir James Shaw, Lord Althorp, Mr. Wm Wynn. Sir Charles Mordaunt, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Abercromby, Mr Sumner, Mr. W. Courtenay, amongst others, a combination which he considered less liable to objection than most which might be proposed.—(*Hear, hear, from the Opposition; laughing from the Ministry*).

Mr. B. BATHURST conceived nothing could be more insulting than the proposed nomination by the Honourable Baronet. Why should he be permitted to frame a list when he denied his Majesty's Ministers the liberty to use their influence even indirectly in the appointment of this Committee? what was more extraordinary, while he challenged the Ministers as improper jurors, he had included even in his nomination the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. W. W. Pole.

Mr. BRAND lamented the thinness of the House on this important debate, which must endanger or establish the safety of the rights of Englishmen.—(*Hear hear.*)—He regretted only that his Right Hon. Friend has shewn so much courtesy to Ministers as to appoint even the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In his mind none of them were competent or fair jurors on this grand inquest. The Ministry had accused the people England of disaffection and treason, and the public had put itself upon the trial *per pays*, and placed themselves at issue with ministerial calumny. The House should feel the arduous and gratifying duty it had to discharge, and acquit itself to the satisfaction of the public, at least in the appointment of those who were to try the cause.—Was it possible the country would not protest against its being tried by those who before had requited its many professions of loyalty, its long suffering patience, its unparalleled distresses, without a hearing, occasioned by the profligacy and misconduct of Ministers? (*Hear, hear, hear.*)—Certainly out one opinion would or could be entertained of a Committee appointed as the last had been, by the nomination of the Ministers, under the semblance of an election by ballot, when it was well known the lists of names had been put by Ministers into the hands of their adherents.—(*Hear, hear.*)—Would not the last Committee naturally have a leaning to the sentiments it had already expressed? By the act of placing the green bag on the table, the Ministry had expressed their opinion as a body, that the public safety was still endangered. He hoped that his Hon. Friend, who intended to move an instruction to this Committee, would move also for an increase of its powers to examine witnesses, papers, and records, which might be considered necessary. He conjured the Government, if it wished to draw with it the support of the discreet, the honourable, and patriotic in the Country, not to include in this nomination those who had been included in the last.—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. BARHAM considered the request of Ministry for a Committee altogether improper and unnecessary. Already had the people of England been vilified and traduced enough. The present application had been for what the Noble Lord (Folkstone) justly termed a final surrender of British liberty.—(*Hear, hear, hear.*)—It might be said, Ministers had no bad intentions; and it might be true. But for what purpose was the Constitution, but to prevent the possibility of our palladium being touched by unhallowed hands? (*Hear.*)—In such a case no men were to be trusted on the score of character, and in this case the character might be considered rather one of ill omen.—(*Laughing.*)—Yet might it not be easy for them to foment disturbances, if they were so disposed, to give a colour to their arbitrary proceedings? He should be glad to know what was the occasion of the French Revolution? The *lettres de cachet* and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus were synonimous. Of what were we so proud, or why so thankful?—for what did we rejoice in public and in our devotions?—what was the fruits of victory, or what had we conquered, if such were to be the results?—what difference was it to this country whether we had conquered and dethroned Buonaparté, or he conquered and enslaved us, if we were robbed of our liberties and calumniated as unworthy of a constitution, and rebels to the established Government?—would his dominion have been more intolerable or oppressive?—(*Loud cheering.*)—Had he even a right then to address that House as a Member speaking freely his sentiments to a free Parliament? No—(*Hear, hear.*)—And should the general election now expected take place, what would be the opinion the world would entertain of the miserable substitute for a representation of the country, and its interests?—(*Hear.*)—Would not every public man, who interested himself upon elections, most probably be sent to goal for his pains?—(*Hear.*)—and would not a House so elected be any thing but a House of Commons? He entreated his Majesty's Ministers to reconsider the contents of this bag before they pressed the House and the country to extremes.—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. W. SMITH considered the verdict pronounced upon the state of the country by the former Committee to be disproved, as he could prove, from the authority of the Magistrates, in the particular instance of the town of Norwich, who had felt it their duty to publish, that having examined into the state of the public mind and habits in that town the whole police joined in opinion, that the representation made respecting it to Parliament was false and defamatory, no tendency to either insurrection or holding treasonable associations existing. He thought it would be, therefore, highly improper to refer to those nominated upon the former Committee, the consideration of the public state which they had already calumniated. If any district were disturbed, let the laws, as in Ireland, be so far suspended as might be necessary for the public peace, and the whole country not be punished for the offence of a part.

Mr. PROTHEROE thought if greater proportion of County Members were on this Committee, its Report would be received with proportionate deference.

Lord W. RUSSELL supported the amendments of the Honourable Baronet, and thought a fresh Committee a more eligible course.

Mr. LAMBE thought if the Ministry wished to obtain the support of the independent and honourable part of the community, a greater extension of the number of county and unprejudiced Members would greatly conduce to that desirable end.

Sir W. BURROUGHS supported the amendment, conceiving it would be desirable to have the concurrent support of 42 Members of that House, to prove the necessity of such coercive and unpalatable measures, than the tale twice told of 21 only.

Lord MILTON, although if appointed again, he should attend his duty on the Committee, thought it would be desirable, in some points of view, to mix in the present Committee some new names. Of the Ministers, he thought certainly some should be included, and some, he hoped, would be appointed from the last Committee

Sir J. NEWPORT explained.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY supported the motion.

The House then divided upon the amendment, when there appeared—

For the Amendment.....	66
Against it.....	126
Majority.....	60

On our re-admission to the Gallery, we found the Speaker putting the question—"That the Committee have leave to report on the matter submitted to them, as it shall appear to them fit and proper."

Lord FOLKSTONE observed, that he thought another question should precede this, viz. empowering the Committee to send for "papers, persons, and records."

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that power was to be now given.

The Committee then obtained leave to report, and also to send for papers, persons, and record.

Lord FOLKSTONE said, he thought it essentially necessary that the Committee should proceed into a very general inquiry; he would therefore move, that they be instructed "to make particular inquiry into the nature, origin, extent, and character of the disaffection supposed to exist, or which in the Committee may be alleged to exist in the country; and to examine witnesses both as to these points, and to the credit due to the written evidence on which the alleged disaffection was founded; and that they report distinctly on all these different heads, and with an appendix, containing the substance of the evidence on which their opinion was founded."

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that as to the first part of the instructions, he thought the intention of the Noble Lord would be sufficiently answered by the Committee having power to send for papers, persons, and records; as to the latter part of the appendix, he thought it highly objectionable, for it must naturally disclose enough of the information on which the Committee acted, to be highly detrimental to the public interests.—This could not be disclosed without unfolding the secret information intrusted to the ear of the Committee, and materially impeding the course of the administration of justice.—(*Hear.*)

Mr. BENNETT said, that his Noble Friend's instructions only gave a Power to the Committee to avail itself of this information, and it did not follow that the Committee would be imperatively bound to make the Report in the extreme manner they were authorised. In the Committee of 1812, his late lamented Friend, Mr. Whitbread, twice divided the Members present to take the sense of the Committee, with a view of inducing them to exercise the full powers with which they were invested, and failed in the attempt; the same might be the case if the Committee received the intructions now proposed. If this had been done on the former occasion, it would have led the Committee to a different course, and prevented those disgraceful trials at bar which disproved the whole character of the information on which the Government had acted—it would have prevented all those scandalous scenes in which Magistrates were too prone to indulge their power and their passions, to suit the views of Ministers and their partisans. Suppose, for instance, the information which the Under Secretary of State acted upon, in sending forth his instructions and correspondence to different parts of the country, were referred to the present Committee, together with the zealous application of certain Magistrates throughout the country, perhaps the conclusion of the Committee upon such documents might be very different from that adopted at the office of the Secretary for the Home Department. Suppose the correspondence of the Brunswick Knights was laid before the Committee, and evidence taken as to the mischievous tendency of such associations—for instance, the part taken by a person supposed to be their leader in the late contest at Norwich.—(*Hear.*)—The most virtuous, high-minded, and honourable men were attacked by engines and weapons of this kind, and the fact would so appear before a well formed Committee, In the county of Northumberland the same practices were carried on to injure the characters of upright men. Active, busy and meddling Magistrates were found in that county, and he could name them, whose settled business it was to assail the characters of respectable individuals residing in their neighbourhood—to charge them with harbouring traitorous views—to put them as it were to the bar, and arraign their loyalty and character. He knew a particular instance in that county where a Gentleman who merely went to hunt on the Cheviot, was charged with having gone there with an intention of arraying the shepherds against the Government of the country, and so operative was this absurd and silly rumour, that he was obliged to go before a Magistrate, and give a formal disclaimer of it.—(*Hear hear.*)—On no better foundation than this sort of information was, he felt convinced, nine-tenths of the information on which Ministers acted.—(*Hear.*)—He ventured to say it was in this manner that Ministers were able to make up a plot. In his own town (Shrewsbury), which as well as the county had ever remained patient and peaceable under circumstances of great distress, he had heard that within the last few days the streets and neighbourhood were patroled by troops of cavalry to protect a depot of arms which Government heard it was intended to attack. This was of a piece with the rest. He could positively affirm, that there never was any intention on the part of the people to attack this depot.—(*A laugh from the Treasury benches.*)—Gentlemen may laugh, though he saw nothing jocular in depriving the people of their liberty at the instigation of hired informers.—(*Hear.*)—Was it not galling to the hearts and feelings of a loyal people to find that the only return they received for their patience and fidelity, under the most severe distress, was an accusation of being traitorous and faithless?—(*Hear.*)—It was owing to these sorts of patroles and alarms—to the circulation by Government of instructions and ordinances to Migistrates, that if any inquietude arose, the country would be indebted for it. The cause of all these things must be traced to the Government, who excited the inflammation which they appeared so anxious to allay.—(*Hear,*)

Mr. BATHURST assured the Hon. Member, that neither the cases in Northumberland and Shropshire, whatever they may be, were likely to find their way into the consideration of the Committee. (*Hear.*)

Lord FOLKSTONE's motion of instruction was then rejected without a division.

Lord FOLKSTONE then moved—

"That the Committee be instructed to inquire into the particular cases of each and every person detained in custody under the Secretary of State, since the passing of the late Act, and that they be empowered to report the names, ages, trades, professions, and occupations of such persons, together with a description of the time and circumstances of their arrest and detention, the nature of the charges adduced against them, and the opinion of the Committee thereon."

The Noble Lord thought these instructions material, from the number of persons in custody, some of whom may be left to rot in goal. He knew no other way of getting at these facts, but by moving the present instructions.

Lord CASTLEREAGH opposed this motion, as it went at once to usurp the discretionary power vested in the hands of the Executive Government, under the responsibility of his Majesty's Ministers. It would be conferring upon the Committee a most unconstitutional control.

The motion was rejected.

The Committee then obtained the usual leave to sit, notwithstanding any adjournment.

Lord FOLKSTONE gave notice that on Wednesday he would move for a Return of the Number of Persons in Custody, &c. in the manner he had proposed it as an instruction to the Committee.

[*The Globe,—June 6.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, *June* 6.] Lord Holland presented the petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London against the farther continuation of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *June* 6.] Mr. Bennet moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relative to the licensing of public-houses thoughout the kingdom, and for the better regulation of the same.—After a short discussion, leave was given, and Mr. Bennet brought in the new bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

PUBLIC-HOUSE LICENSING.—The 2d Report of the Police Committee has been published, in which are detailed, at great length, the numerous and serious evils resulting to the public from the present system of licensing victuallers, both in town and country. To remedy those evils, the Committee recommend to the Legislature—That the certificate, which each victualler is required by law to produce prior to obtaining a licence, should be signed by the minister, or the major part of the parish officers, and a certain number of respectable householders, not only of the parish in which he lived for the last six months, but also of that parish in which he is about to open the public-house.—That in all transfers of licences, the in-coming victualler should be obliged to produce a similar certificate.—That the recognizances should be 30*l.* for each ale-house-keeper and 20*l.* for one security, or 30*l.* for two, and that no victualler or brewer should be security for another. That in case of disorderly conduct, the magistrates in petty session should be empowered, upon proof being given or set before them, to fine for the first offence 30*s.* and not less than 20*s*; for the second 3*l.* and not less than 30*s.*; and for the third offence to suspend the licence till the next general quarter sessions, when they are required to prosecute the parties on the recognizances, to send the case to a jury, and if conviction be obtained, the Court to have the power of either estreating the recognizances, or taking away the licences.—That no magistrate shall license public-houses that are his own property, or for which he is a manager or agent, or sit on the bench while they are licensed.—That the magistrates of the different counties and divisions do send a return to the licensing magistrate, of the different convictions had against the public-houses in the respective districts.—That no established victualler be deprived of his licence under any pretence whatever, without a trial by jury, in the manner above stated; or except he be convicted of felony, or misprision of felony, or keeping a disorderly

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house: when the license shall be forfeited, and no new license granted till the next general licensing day.

The Emperor of Austria has given the Regiment of Lindenau, not to the Prince of Parma (young Napoleon), as reported, but to his son-in-law, the Prince Royal of the Brazils.

A corvette and two brigs are building for the Dey of Algiers, at his own expense, at Leghorn.

The French papers contain accounts from Madrid, stating that a comprehensive system of taxation is contemplated in Spain, by which the privileged orders of every class, clerical and laic, will be deeply affected in their rights and revenues.

Accounts from the north of France state, that notwithstanding the falling of the prices of corn in the northern departments, the distress is still very great; and troops of from twenty to forty persons, armed with sticks, knives, &c. rove about the country, and extort provisions and money from the farmers.

Madame Catalani is expected in a few days at Paris, and the privilege of the Italian Opera, the French Journals state, is to be restored to her.

Letters from Catalonia mention that General Milans, accompanied by Commandant Don Jose Quer, of the Tiradores of Tarragona, was in the mountains of San Grao with 6000 men and 18 pieces of artillery. The want of arms alone prevents his numbers from increasing, but the neighbouring peasants supply all his wants.

A proclamation, similar in principle to the Decree which has prohibited the use of coffee and foreign wines in Sweden, was published at Stockholm on the 30th of April, recommending the use of home-made manufactures.

Measures are taking at St. Petersburgh for the establishment of a Grand National Museum, to serve as a repository of curiosities relative to the antiquities and history of the Russian Empire, and the various tribes of which it is composed.

Letters of the 1st of April from the Havannah mention, that fresh and peremptory orders had been sent out there by the Spanish Governor to close the whole of the ports of the island of Cuba against the importation of cotton goods of every denomination, or, in other words, to prevent British trade in that quarter. The Governor, however, did not venture to carry them into execution, so great was the opposition of the inhabitants to the measure. Remonstrances were expected from the corporate bodies in the island, proving that Cuba had never flourished but when the ports remained open.

The ARMY.—A general order has been issued for every heavy Dragoon Regiment to send 30, and every Light Dragoon Regiment, 20 horses to Lord Wellington's Army in France; they are to rendezvous at Cork, and to embark for Calais in the course of this month.

The Pitt Club in town, consists at present of 1340 members, besides having several candidates on the list for admission.—The Pitt Club of Scotland, held at Edinburgh, consists of upwards of 700 members; but the numbers of members of the provincial clubs in Great Britain has not yet been correctly ascertained.

The National Vaccine Establishment having been informed that the vestry of a parish in the neighbourhood of Epping had ordered the whole of the poor children to be inoculated with the small pox, have given notice, that should any deaths occur from the exposure of such children, the parties so offending are liable to a prosecution at law.

Vaccination had extended to Kamschatka, where 3000 persons have submitted to it.

[*Winchester Journal*,—*June* 9.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANK.

No. IV.

"A system of PROFUSION on the part of your GOVERNMENT, and of RAPACITY on the part of the BANK, that has no example in the history of European Finance."—(*The late Mr. Horner's Speech in the House of Commons on Bank Affairs, on last May* 1816.)

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The *management* of the National Debt is another fertile source of Bank profits. This *management* by the Bank, consists in keeping the Books—in making the daily transfers—and in paying the quarterly dividends upon our whole public debt—excepting that small portion of it, which is managed by the South Sea Company. The manner in which this branch of the public service is transacted at the Bank is in the highest degree, satisfactory to the stockholders, and creditable to the Bank. It is impossible that any business of a financial nature can be done better—but it is possible, that this or any other service, how well so ever performed, *may be over paid*—and how far this is the case, with reference to the sum annually allowed by the Government to the Bank, for the management of the National Debt, the public may judge from the following FACTS:—

The National Debt, when originally created, was managed at THE EXCHEQUER. The first deviation from this practice, and the first transaction of the kind with the Bank, took place in the year 1714, when, upon the creation of a debt of *nine hundred and ten thousand pounds*, the Bank was allowed for managing it (under the provisions of the 1st Geo. I cap 19) the sum of *four hundred and fifty pounds* per annum. In the same year, upon another debt of *one hundred and sixty-nine thousand pounds* then created, and made transferable at the Bank, an annual allowance was made to the Bank of *two hundred pounds*. Both these debts were redeemed, and the allowance to the Bank thereon discontinued previously to 1726; in which year, ONE MILLION was raised by annuities, and made transferable at the Bank, who were allowed for managing the same—not under any express Legislative provision, but under an agreement betwixt the Bank and the Treasury—the annual sum of *three hundred and sixty pounds*. This allowance was considered at that time as a sufficient and reasonable compensation for the management of ONE MILLION, and was continued to be annually paid to the Bank upon the million so raised, in that year, till the year 1786. This transaction was followed, in 1731, by the creation of a debt of *eight hundred thousand pounds*, upon which the Bank was allowed, for management, precisely the same sum as had been given to them upon one million in 1726—namely, 360*l.*—which allowance, however, applicable only to 800,000*l.* raised the rate of management, *per million*, to 450*l.* In 1742, when the next transaction of this kind took place with the Bank, upon the creation of a debt of 800,000*l.* an allowance was given to the Bank of 450*l.* which was equivalent to a rate, *per million*, of 562*l.* 10s. At this rate, then, the Bank have been paid for management, upon the whole debt, which progressively increased betwixt the years 1742 and 1786, from about *three millions* to *two hundred and twenty four millions*! Without adverting to the rate of charge fixed in 1726, at 360*l.* *per million*, or to the circumstances by which that charge appears *accidentally* to have risen, in the year 1742, to 502*l.* 10s. per million, is it not most obvious that if the last-mentioned sum was a reasonable and adequate allowance in 1742, upon an amount of debt *under three millions*, a considerable abatement might and ought to have been made from that charge, as the debt gradually rose to the amount of *two hundred and twenty-four millions*?

In the year 1783 the COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS made a report on the magnitude of the sum paid to the Bank for the management of the public debt: & in the year 1786 the COMMISSIONER OF AUDIT submitted a statement upon the same subject to Mr. Pitt and the Treasury, in which they strongly urged the justice and expediency of a reduction in this charge—stating, amongst other interesting details, that if the Bank should not accede to a reasonable abatement from the sum of 562*l.* 10s. per million, which they had been receiving ever since 1742, for charges of management," *they* (the Commissioners) *thought it their duty to suggest, that the service might be performed in a separate office for less than one third of that charge*," that is, for *less than* 187*l.* 10s *per million*—and particularly calling the attention of the Treasury to the fact, that 360*l.* was deemed a reasonable and fitting compensation to the Bank, for managing one million of debt created in 1726; and that if such a sum was sufficient, when only one million was transferable at the Bank, even a less rate than 360*l.* per million ought to satisfy the Bank, upon a debt exceeding 200 millions. The arrangement, however, effected by Mr. Pitt with the Bank in 1786 in consequence of these statements and discussions, went only to a reduction in this charge from 592*l.* 10s. to 450*l.* per million.

In 1797 the Finance Committee brought this subject under the consideration of the House of Commons, and adverting to the increase in the amount of the public debt since 1786, "*they submitted it as a question still deserving the attention of Parliament, whether a further reduction of expense cannot, and ought not to be made, upon this branch of the public expenditure?*" This suggestion, however, of the Finance Committee, appears to have passed without notice, till the subject was revived by the Committee on Public Expenditure, in 1807; and in consequence of what was stated thereon in the Report of that Committee, Mr. Perceval, early in 1808, claimed from, and effected with the Bank, a further reduction in this charge, by which the Bank, instead of 450*l.* per million, agreed to take 340*l.* per million on 600 millions and 300*l.* per million on all excess beyond 600 millions—the whole debt managed by the Bank, at that period, amounting to about 613 millions. Upon these terms, the debt, swelled since 1808 to a sum little short of 800 millions is at present managed—and the allowance to the Bank, for this service, exceeds at present 250,000*l.* per annum!

What is here stated appears to embrace all the facts, of any importance, connected with this source of Bank profits. In my next paper I will offer a few observations on the justice and expediency of making a call upon the Bank, on behalf of the public, for a further reduction in this great branch of our public expenditure.

June 6, 1817. A. B.

[*The Globe*,—*June* 9.

JEAN GORDON.

We copy the following from an interesting article entitled "SCOTTISH GYPSIES," *which appears in No. 1. of the 'Edinburgh Monthly Magazine' just published.*

My father remembered old Jean Gordon of Yetholm, who had great sway among her tribe. She was quite a Meg Merrilies, and possessed the savage virtue of fidelity in the same perfection. Having been often hospitably received at the farm-house of Lochside, near Yetholm, she had carefully abstained from committing any depredations on the farmer's property. But her sons (nine in number) had not, it seems the same delicacy, and stole a brood-sow from their kind entertainer. Jean was so much mortified at this ungrateful conduct, and so much ashamed of it, that she absented herself from Lochside for several years. At length, in consequence of some temporary pecuniary necessity, the Goodman of Lochside was obliged to go to Newcastle to get some money to pay his rent. Returning through the mountains of Cheviot, he was benighted and lost his way. A light, glimmering through the window of a large waste barn, which had survived the farm-house to which it had once belonged, guided him to a place of shelter; and when he knocked at the door, it was opened by Jean Gordon. Her very remarkable figure, for she was nearly six feet high, and her equally remarkable features and dress, rendered it impossible to mistake her for a moment; and to meet with such a character in so solitary a place, and probably at no great distance from her clan, was a terrible surprise to the poor man, whose rent (to lose which would have been ruin to him) was about his person. Jean set up a loud shout of joyful recognition—'Eh, sirs,! the winsome gudeman of Lochside! Light down, light down; for ye manna gang farther the night, and a friend's house sae near. The farmer was obliged to dismount, and accept of the gypsey's offer of supper & a bed. There was plenty of meat in the barn, however it might be come by, and preparations were going on for a plentiful supper, which the farmer to the great increase of his anxiety, observed, was calculated for ten or twelve guests, of the same description no doubt with his landlady. Jean left him in no doubt on the subject. She brought up the story of the stolen sow, and noticed how much pain and vexation it had given her. Like other philosophers, she remarked that the bairns got out of her guiding and neglected the old gypsey regulations, which commanded them to respect, in their depredations, the property of their benefactors. The end of all this was, an inquiry what money the farmer had about him, and an urgent request to make her his purse-keeper, as the bairns, as she called her sons, would be soon home. The poor farmer made a virtue of necessity, told his story, and surrendered his gold to Jean's custody. She made him put a few shillings in his pocket, observing it would excite suspicion should he be found travelling altogether pennyless. This arrangement being made, the farmer lay down on a sort of *shake-down*, as the Scotch call it, upon some straw, but as will easily be believed, slept not. About midnight the gang returned with various articles of plunder, and talked over their exploits in language which made the farmer tremble. They were not long in discovering their guest, and demanded of Jean whom she had got there.—'E'en the winsome gudeman of Lochside, poor body,' replied Jean, 'he's been at Newcastle seeking for siller to pay his rent, honest man, but deil-be-lickit he's been able to gather in, and sae he's gaun e'en hame wi'a toom purse and a sair heart.'—'That may be, Jean,' replied one of the banditti, 'but we maun ripe his pouches a bit, and see if it be true or no.' Jean set up her throat in exclamations against this breach of hospitality, but without producing any change in their determination. The farmer soon heard their stifled whispers and light steps by his bed-side, and understood they were rummaging his clothes. When they found the money which the providence of Jean Gordon had made him retain, they held a consultation if they should take it or no, but the smallness of the booty, and the vehemence of Jean's remonstrances, determined them in the negative. They caroused and went to rest. So soon as day dawned, Jean roused her guest, produced his horse, which she had accommodated behind the *hallan*, and guided him for some miles till he was on the high road to Lochside. She then restored his whole property, nor could his earnest intreaties prevail on her to accept so much as a single guinea.

I have heard the old people at Jedburgh say, that all Jean's sons were condemned to die there on the same day. It is said the Jury were equally divided, but that a friend to justice, who had slept during the whole discussion, waked suddenly and gave his vote for condemnation, in the emphatic words, '*Hang them a'.*' Jean was present, and only said, "The Lord help the innocent in a day like this!" Her own death was accompanied with circumstances of brutal outrage, of which poor Jean was in many respects wholly undeserving. Jean had among other demerits, or merits, as you may choose to rank it, that of being a staunch Jacobite. She chanced to be at Carlisle upon a fair, or market day, soon after the year 1746, where she gave vent to her political partiality, to the great offence of the rabble of that city. Being zealous in their loyalty when there was no danger, in proportion to the tameness with which they had surrendered to the Highlanders in 1745 they inflicted upon poor Jean Gordon no slighter penalty than that of ducking her to death in the Eden. It was an operation of some time, for Jean was a stout woman, and struggling with her murtherers, often got her head above water; and while she had voice left, continued to exclaim at such intervals, '*Charlie yet! Charlie yet!*'—When a child, and among the scenes which she frequented, I have often heard these stories, and cried piteously for poor Jean Gordon.

ARTS.

Mr. Menke, of Berlin, who has been employed in making models for the porcelain manufactory, has discovered, it is said, the process of converting mahogany saw-dust into a soft paste, which becomes hard and solid by exposure to the atmosphere, and is susceptible of receiving and preserving the forms given to marble, to wood, or to bronze. This substance takes the most beautiful gilding as well as the colour of bronze. The product of this manufactory are candelabras, lustres, lamps vases, statues, and ornaments for all kinds of furniture. These objects rival in elegance the most beautiful works in bronze, and cost only the eighth part of the price.

Saturday Mr. Moir exhibited a model of a machine before the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, for impelling a vessel against a stream, without the application of sails, oars, or *steam*.

New Mode of Swindling.—The shopkeepers of the city have been for some days in a state of alarm in consequence of the daring conduct of a gang of swindlers, who have adopted a plan of operations different from any within the memory of the Police. These persons have set up offices and firms in different parts of the metropolis, give references to each other, and get credit to an immense amount. In the event of proceedings at law being taken for the recovery of a debt from any one of them, another calls upon the creditor, threatens him with violence of all kinds, and if he does not succeed in deterring him from stopping proceedings, arrests him upon a false affidavit. In some instances the contrivance has succeeded, and the unfortunate creditor has given up all claim to his debt in the apprehension of an expense at law which he would be unable to defray.—Numbers of persons appeared at the Mansion-house who have suffered by this desperate villainy. One of those, a respectable shopkeeper, to whom one of the gang was indebted, was arrested at his house in Cheapside, on Saturday night, upon a writ for 250*l.* issued by another of the gang, with whom the shopkeeper never had any dealings. Another has been obliged to keep out of the way, in consequence of a dread of the inevitable consequences of giving credit to any of them. They represent themselves as general merchants, timber-merchants, flour-merchants. One of them keeps a coffee-shop, and passed as a West India merchant.

Two of them, named Evans and Coster, were yesterday brought before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house. He ordered them to find unexceptionable bail, for threatening the lives of each other's creditors. Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, attended, and was instructed by several of the suffereres to proceed against the prisoners for a conspiracy.

Mr. Pitt—After the Rev. Dr. Rennel had been appointed to preach before the House of Commons, on Lord Nelson's victory over the French Fleet off Aboukir, he received an anonymous note, suggesting a text for the occasion, which he adopted. When he afterwards attended the Speaker's dinner, he was highly complimented on the peculiar propriety of his text; but he declared that the merit of the choice was not his—and stated the fact, which had induced him to take it. Upon this, Mr. Pitt who was present, avowed himself the writer of the note to Dr. Rennell; observing, that he should not have mentioned the circumstance, had not the Doctor so candidly disclaimed the praise which was given him, and which he might so easily have taken to himself.—The text in question was—"*And the Lord smote the Egyptians on the hinder parts.*"

ELECTION
OF A REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT, FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

GUILDHALL, JUNE 10.

The Election of a Member to sit in Parliament, for the City of London, in the room of Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, took place this day. On no previous occasion do we recollect to have seen Guildhall more completely crowded; it was filled from one extremity to the other. Between four and five thousand persons were present. Soon after one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder, several Aldermen, together with Messrs. WAITHMAN, FAVELL, HUNT, and several other Gentlemen, ascended the hustings. The Lord Mayor was loudly cheered, and the same mark of respect was paid to Mr. WAITHMAN. Mr. HUNT was received, by one party, with hisses, and cries of "*Off! off!*" &, by another, with shouts of approbation.

Silence having been restored—

The Common Crier made proclamation as follows:—

"*O yez! O yez! O yez!*—You good men of the Livery of the several Companies of this City, summoned here this day, for the purpose of electing one fit and discreet person to serve in Parliament for the City of London, in the place of Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. who has resigned, draw near and give attendance, as the King's writ is about to be read."

The writ directing the election of a new Member, and extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to elections, were immediately read.

Mr. W. SMITH, M. P. for Norwich, then stood forward and said—"Gentlemen, It is some time since I had the honour of addressing you, and I would not appear before you now, but that I conceive the business of the present day ought not to fall to the lot of strangers. I am not a stranger to this Hall, or to this City.—I have been connected with the City of London during my whole life, and I am indebted to its commerce and manufactures for whatever I possess. I have thus said one word about myself, for no other reason than that I consider it incumbent on me to state why I now come forward and address those to whom my face is scarcely known. On the present occasion I lament, as much as any man can do, the severe illness of that honourable individual who has, for so many years, represented you in Parliament, and by whose resignation the present vacancy has been occasioned. There is no man present who feels the inability of Mr. Alderman Combe, to attend his duties in Parliament, more deeply than I do. I sat in the House of Commons before he entered its walls—and I was a witness, through his whole Parliamentary career, of the strict and honourable manner in which he performed his duties, and of the great merit by which his conduct was

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always distinguished.—*(Loud Applause.)*—I come before you, on the present occasion, wholly uninfluenced by any reports that have gone abroad. Indeed I know nothing of them further than they have appeared in the public papers of this morning. In one of them I saw a few words, which appeared to me as intended to fix the stigma of acting with disrespect towards Mr. Combe, on any person who should adopt the part, which I feel myself called on to pursue on this occasion.—I hope every Gentleman who hears me, will acquit me, at least, of wishing to shew to Mr. Alderman Combe any other feeling but that of the greatest respect—and I am sure that those who recollect the way in which his duties were performed for many years, will give him praise for what he has done.—*(Applause)*—But there is a boundary to all things—there are appropriate rewards for the performance of every service, and for the execution of every duty—and I do not hesitate to avow this, that the reward for Alderman Combe is to be found in what the Corporation of the City of London have already partly done, and which is to be filled up by a vote of thanks, which I shall be most anxious to support.—*(Applause.)*—As I feel the value of Mr. Combe's services, so do I sincerely lament the want of them. I sincerely lament that it has been impossible for him, for a considerable time past, to attend in his place in Parliament—where, sorry I am to say, the loss of his exertions has not been counterbalanced by the course pursued by any of the other City Representatives.—*(Loud Applause.)*—I am willing to give them every praise they deserve, as honorable men. I know them all—and I should be sorry that any one word I may say, should be construed as meaning disrespect to them. But there certainly is a large body of the Livery of London, of whom they are not so completely the Representatives as he was.—*(Applause)*.—and I am very sorry that such persons should have no one to speak their sentiments in Parliament.—*(Loud Applause.)*—Many questions, of great importance, have been discussed in the House of Commons, during the last few years—and I cannot avoid stating, that, if Mr. Combe had been in his place—if indisposition had not precluded his attendance—I should have had the pleasure of voting with him on those occasions.—*(Applause.)*—I was extremely happy, however, to observe one of the City Representatives (Sir J. Shaw) voting with me lately, on some questions of deep interest, and I trust it will occur more frequently in future. *(Applause.)*—Gentlemen, when I speak of the reward which your late Representative deserves, I must notice the patience with which the Livery waited, for near three years, in the hope that Mr. Combe's health would improve, and that he would be again able to attend in Parliament. As that has not been the case, I cannot see, as a public man, that the Livery of London have done any wrong to Mr. Combe, or have treated him with any disrespect, in wishing to have that place filled (which he is not capable of filling) by one who is likely to pursue the same line of conduct which that respected Gentleman has done.—*(Applause.)*—This being a fair statement of the case, and being totally innocent of any intentional slight or disrespect towards Mr. Combe, I am very happy to stand forward and propose for your choice, your present worthy and excellent Chief Magistrate.—*(Loud-continued applause.)*—I the more readily take the liberty of proposing him, because, for the two last years, you have had a sufficient knowledge of his public and private character, to judge whether he is calculated to act as a fit and able representative in Parliament. He has, as far as I can judge myself, performed the duties attached to the situation of Chief Magistrate, in an exemplary manner.—*(Applause)*.—He has stood forth, the champion of the rights of his fellow-citizens—and whenever the occasion required, he has shewn himself ready to do more than the strict duty of his situation demanded, to preserve the peace of the City—nor has he scrupled to expose himself to any personal danger, when circumstances called on him to act with decision. He is, I am proud to say, extremely well known to me—more, indeed, in his public than in his private character. Of both, you Gentlemen, have had a fair practical opportunity of judging. You know how he has already performed his duties in a public situation of great importance—and you can decide whether he is likely to fill the situation to which he now looks forward, in a manner from which the City of London and the Empire at large will derive advantage. This is the ground on which I now appear before you—and I do most sincerely hope, as no Candidate has been hitherto proposed—as no Gentleman has suggested his pretensions to the choice of the Livery—that the suffrages of those men who love the Constitution of their country, and are willing to stand forth in defence of it, will not now be withheld from him.—*(Applause.)*—I have heard that Mr. Hunt at a former Common Hall, proposed certain Resolutions to the Livery, and that, in consequence of these Resolutions, Mr. Combe resigned. With Mr. Hunt I have no acquaintance whatever; I do not even know his person; but perhaps that is my loss.—*(A laugh)*—Farther than this, I am unacquainted with the circumstances which led to Mr Combe's resignation. Many remarks have recently been thrown out against parties. I belong to that party, whose sentiments, because they are constitutional, I have ever espoused, and will continue to espouse, as long as I possess the least ability to do so—that party, which Alderman Combe always supported—that party which I trust, will continue to uphold those opinions which Alderman Combe ever asserted. This country, for more than a century past, has been supposed to be divided into two great parties in politics, denominated *Whigs* and *Tories*. The names are now almost abolished—it is time that they were consigned to oblivion. But there is one point, in which, I think, you will agree with me. If the distinguishing characteristic of Whigs be the holding certain liberal constitutional opinions, then I hope that the name itself will never be forgotten. The great point to which public men ought to direct their attention is this, to investigate whether Government is conducted for the benefit of the governed—or is used as an engine for the advantage of the Governors. This is the true question for consideration. A Government should only be opposed, when it appears to be consulting its own ends, and the happiness of the people over whom it is placed, for their benefit and advantage.—*(Applause.)*—Whether or not the people are the origin of all Government, is a question that admits of a degree of metaphysical dispute, into which I will not enter. I believe they are. But, whatever becomes of this question, that it is for their good the Government ought to proceed, no man can dispute; and it is equally indisputable, that the people have a right to take constitutional measures for the purpose of removing any abuse by which they are aggrieved.—*(Applause.)*—This is my political creed. I do not wish to go beyond it—nor, on the present day, to state more on this subject. I think, Gentlemen, the present Lord Mayor is a proper man to represent the body I now see assembled—and that he will support those principles which I have endeavoured to illustrate. If you think he will follow that line of conduct approved by you, I hope you will unanimously elect him. But, if you find him swerving from those principles, which I have adverted to, then, if any Gentleman will be good enough to call on me at my house, and state the facts, I shall not be wanting in performing my duty." The Hon. Gentleman concluded by proposing, in form, the Right Hon. Matthew Wood to represent the City of London in Parliament.

Mr. DAVIS seconded the motion. He congratulated the Livery on possessing amongst them so highly respectable and eloquent a fellow-citizen, as the Hon. Gentleman, who had just proposed their present worthy Chief Magistrate, whose abilities, public spirit, and exalted character, eminently qualified him for the situation which he now sought to obtain. It was important, at such a time as this, when encroachments were hourly making on the liberty of the subject, that they should send to Parliament honest and independent men—and such a man he believed their respected Chief Magistrate to be.—*(Applause)*.—It was unnecessary to dwell much on his character—for those whom he addressed had long been witnesses of his conduct, and were as well acquainted with his virtues as he was. He hoped the Livery would now confirm the sentiments they had so often expressed in their Chief Magistrate's favour, and which no act of his had forfeited.—*(Applause)*—By sending him to Parliament, they would be conferring an honour on this indefatigable Magistrate, at the same time that they shewed a proper regard to their own interests. It was impossible, by any expression he could make use of, to add to the panegyric contained in the speech of the Hon. Gentleman who had just addressed them—he, should, therefore, content himself with seconding the motion.

Mr. HUNT next stood forward, amidst a horrible uproar—his friends applauding, and his opponents hissing and groaning, some calling out, "*Off! Off!*" others, "Let us HUNT him down!" and a third party directing him, in no gentle terms, to "go to Spa-fields!" Mr. HUNT roared out—"I will wait your pleasure—when you are disposed to hear me, I will proceed." The uproar continued for several minutes with unabated violence. Every attempt Mr. Hunt made to obtain a hearing, was the signal for noise and confusion. He appeared determined to make a speech—and a great part of the Livery seemed as obstinately bent on preventing him.

Mr. Sheriff KIRBY entreated the assembly to hear Mr. Hunt—but without effect. The moment he placed himself in a speaking attitude, the tumult was renewed.

Mr. HELY harangued the Livery, with great fury, on the partiality of this proceeding. There was, he observed, a misapprehension, with respect to the intentions of Mr. Hunt. He was favourable to the election of their worthy Chief Magistrate, and he was also anxious to move the thanks of the Livery to Mr. Combe.—*(Mr. Hely's reception was almost as unfavourable as that of Mr. Hunt.)*

Mr. Sheriff BRIDGES then intimated to the Livery, that, if they did not suffer Mr. Hunt to speak, they would probably have no election that day, as there was a certain hour beyond which the proceedings could not be prolonged.

Mr. HUNT again stood forward and addressed the Livery; but, from the numerous interruptions he met with, we could collect but a very small portion of his speech. He observed that they had assembled to elect, as their Representative in Parliament, the worthy Magistrate whose name had been proposed by an Hon. Gent. in the sentiments contained in whose speech he entirely concurred. He had spoken very truly of Alderman Combe, whose public conduct was distinguished by every characteristic which the Livery could wish. It was said, that a plot had been formed, to drive that Gentleman from the representation of the city. All he could say was, that, if such a plot had been hatched, he was the only actor in it, for the resolution orginated entirely with him. He called on the Livery not to send men to Parliament, who came down to the Common Hall and insulted them, by plainly declaring, that they would not support the sentiments expressed in their addresses and resolutions. Alderman Combe acted differently. His political life was one worthy of imitation; but, when he was no longer able to perform his duties, it was necessary that an efficient Member should be elected in his place. He hoped they would return the present Lord Mayor, unanimously, because he conceived he was every way calculated to discharge the duties of their representative with firmness. He (Mr. H) was not the tool of any party; he was not the head of one faction, nor the engine of another. He should always act in straight forward line, whether it was agreeable to the Livery or not. "I am," said he in conclusion, "very much obliged to you for giving me so patient a hearing."—*(A laugh.)*

The LORD MAYOR said, it was quite unnecessary for him to state to the Livery what his political principles were. His fellow-citizens were so well acquainted with them; that it would be useless to enlarge on them on the present occasion. If he were to go over them now, it would only seem as if he doubted in his own mind whether he had changed them or not. This might be supposed by some persons, because he had not mingled politics with the duties which he had to perform during his Mayoralty.—He was, however, before his fellow-citizens, a tried man; and if he had performed his Magisterial duties satisfactorily, he trusted, when he appealed to them to place him in a higher situation, that this would be considered as some claim on their favour and support.—*(Applause.)*—When he said a higher situation, he only meant that it was higher, because it would give him an opportunity of attending to their most important interests. When he considered that he had been placed in the situation of Alderman, of Sheriff, and of Mayor, he could not but feel that these were important offices. But the situation to which he now aspired, seemed greater, because, feeling every desire to support their interests, he trusted he should be able to fill it with advantage to those interests. When questions of a local nature arose, he never would give up the rights of the City—when questions connected with public liberty were brought forward, he never would be absent from his post, unless compelled by want of health.—*(Applause.)*—Should his conduct displease his fellow-citizens, he should fairly appear before them, and give them an opportunity, if it were necessary, of electing some more competent Representative—*(Applause.)*—In no instance would he shrink from defending the liberty of the people of England, the liberty of the press, and the general liberty of man.—*(Applause.)*—He could not perhaps display such powers of expression as were often witnessed in Parliament, but his voice should be always raised for the safety and support of his country. For Alderman Combe he entertained the highest respect—their sentiments were congenial. And so apprehensive was he, lest it might be supposed that he was making any arrangement with Mr. Combe, in order that he might be proposed for their Representative, that, during the last year, he had abstained from visiting him, except on one occasion, when he happened to be within two miles of his seat, and could not deprive himself of the pleasure of calling on a man whom he so much admired. With respect to the present vacancy, he declared solemnly that he had not the least idea of the resolutions which Mr. Hunt intended to propose, until they were submitted to the Common Hall; those resolutions had produced the letter from Mr. Combe, stating his desire to resign, and on that intimation he acted. It was said, that Mr. Combe's friends were his friends. But, was it extraordinary, when he supported the same principles which Mr. Combe espoused, that his friends should assist him?—*(Applause.)*—He stood before the Livery independent of any man on earth. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but depended solely on their assistance. The Hon. Gentleman then returned thanks for the promises of support he had received from various quarters—and declared his determination, should he be elected, to leave no means untried by which he might secure the confidence of his constituents.—*(Applause.)*—

Alderman HEYGATE then presented himself to the Livery. He stated, that he did not stand before the Livery as a Candidate for the honour of representing them on this occasion. He had no one to make a speech for him—he had no one to move or second such a proposition. He only appeared before them, in his right as a Magistrate of the City of London. When the vacancy first occurred, he saw the proceedings which took place at the Common Hall, in the public papers—and he stated, in answer to applications made to him, that on this occasion he was not a Candidate. He acted thus, because he was told that Mr. Combe approved of those proceedings—and that the letter sent to this hall was with a view to his resignation. This he would say, that the mode in which the Resolutions were passed was not respectful to Alderman Combe. When an old servant was about to be called on to resign, the proposition should be submitted to the Livery, at a meeting specially called for that purpose. He did not believe that their Chief Magistrate knew of the Resolutions of Mr. Hunt. He now distinctly stated, that he never had such an idea. What he said, and would adhere to, was, that the time was not a proper one for such a Resolution. It was proposed at the end of a Hall, called for another purpose, and when a vast number of persons had left the Hall. In answer to a question that had been put to him, he begged to state, that if, at any future time, they called on him for his services, he would do his duty to the best of his ability. He was necessarily before them as an Alderman of this City. Should he, on any future occasion, be honoured with their confidence, he should adhere to the free principles of the Constitution, and would never give a vote that would tend to abridge the liberty of the country.

Mr. WAITHMAN would not have obtruded himself on the Livery, but for what had fallen from the worthy Alderman, who seemed to think, that the mere occupation of a Magisterial gown gave him a right to propose himself as a candidate. There were other reasons, however, which, doubtless, his modesty prevented him from enumerating, that fortified this right. He might have stated the great measures he had taken elsewhere to secure public liberty—but as the worthy Alderman was silent on these points it would not become him to notice them. He (Mr. W.) was placed in the most awkward situation imaginable—for nothing was more unpleasant than when a man was called on to speak of himself. There were, however, some cases in which it was excusable—and his, he conceived, was one of those. If he were to mention all the political battles he had fought for the last twenty-five years, it would be going over a wide field indeed—but it would, at all events, save him from the necessity of making promises—a species of security in which he placed little faith. The Livery were, however, in possession of his services, and on these he would depend for their approbation. It would be wrong in him to put forward any claim of his own to their suffrage—since, at the last general election, he polled 2,300 independent votes, without having made any personal effort to obtain them—without making any ornamental speeches, such as the worthy Alderman had just delivered.—*(A laugh.)*—It was an event almost unparalleled, to see the electors of a great city take an humble individual by the hand, and, unrequested, support him in this manner.—*(Applause.)*—On this occasion he had made no pretensions—but he would be altogether wrong, if he gave up any claim which the kindness of the Livery had formerly conferred on him. In justice to the Livery he must support that claim on all proper occasions. On the present occasion, he had been invited to stand forward as a candidate. He took the advice of some of his friends, & their feeling, as well as his own, was that, by dividing the popular interest (not the interest of the Lord Mayor or of any individual) they would run the risk of opening the door to Ministerial influence.—*(Applause.)*—With this feeling, he declared, that, if he even could, he would not, on this occasion, have offered himself to their notice as a candidate. He should feel it his duty to withdraw, though he were more powerful than his opponent, rather than place the great public principle which he espoused to the least hazard, by encouraging a contest that would divide the popular interest. He would not hereafter trust himself before them; he would not send forth pretensions; but, if those Gentlemen, who before thought well of him, placed him in the situation of their Representative, he should discharge the sacred duties intrusted to him, fearlessly and independently.—*(Applause.)*

The COMMON CRIER then put the question, commencing with the Lord Mayor, and proceeding, *seriatim*, with the different Aldermen, not already in Parliament—when the choice of the Livery, on a shew of hands, was declared in favour of his Lordship. The annunciation was received with shouts of applause.

The LORD MAYOR returned thanks, in a short speech, in which he pledged himself to act in conformity with the wishes of his constituents, or to resign his seat.

Mr. FAVELL then moved the thanks of the Livery to Alderman Combe, for his patriotic and independent conduct.

Mr. THORPE seconded the motion, in the propriety of which Mr. HUNT and Mr. W. SMITH expressed their concurrence.

The motion was carried by acclamation—and the Hall was then dissolved in the usual manner.

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